The Turf.
IE GRAND TROTTING MATCH BETWEEN LANCET AND
FLORA TEMPLE FOR TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS. FASHION COURSE, L. I., July 29 .- Notwithstand the rainy state of affairs during the morning, afternoon was remarkably pleasant, the season isidered. The rain, however, had rendered the te track quite spongy and unfavorable for wheelpurposes; nevertheless, this drawback was pre-able to the stifling, lung destroying, blinding, erwhelming clouds, perfect avalanches of dust at prevailed on the day previous. The atmosere was comparatively cool-fleeting clouds and ntle breezes tending to dissipate the effects of the and impart fresh life and vigor to the hitherto rched and exhausted animal and vegetable king ms. As was anticipated, the course was very gely attended, and among those present we observnumerous faces that are not usually found at trotng gatherings, they having been attracted thither the fame of the contestant animals for the large ize at stake, as well as to behold—many of them the first time—the beautiful track and its elent accommodations, and also to enjoy the fine d invigorating drive from the city to that locali-. If the satisfaction evinced by the great numof highly respectable persons in attendance on occasion can be taken as a fair index, there is question that trotting can be made as shionable and agreeable a source of re-eation and diversion as any other spe-es of amusement, not even excepting e "regular nights" of the Opera. Owing to the

rsued the rather hazardous experiment of dispens with the services of officers, an operation that ght possibly have resulted unpleasantly, and one t should not be repeated too often. On reaching the course Lancet, (as he is now -formerly Know Nothing,) was found to be e favorite, to the astonishment of many who were are that Flora Temple's chances were generally idered "certain" a few days previous. This inge in feeling was produced by a variety of cirtances, viz: it was believed (some said known) at Lancet had "come down unprecedentedly low the twenties" in a late private trial; the condition the track was in his favor, Flora being retarded wheels which would evidently sink into and pick much mud: lastly, and to many the greatest obtion of all, Hiram Woodruff had an engagement fulfil elsewhere, and consequently would not be sent to drive her. It was vain to argue that th were to go in their favorite methods—she in

arkable gentility of the auditors, the managers

th were to go in their favorite methods—she in rness and her competitor under the saddle—the ectators seemed impressed with the belief that swould be beaten, although, at the same time, y recapitulated her former achievements, boast; that she had proved victorious at every trial season. Under the circumstances, there was course very little betting, the friends of both ries being evidently afraid. Prior to the start sht odds were offered that Lancet would win, i while weighing his rider offered to wager \$2,500 at he could "beat any horse living, mile beats, at three in five." Nearly all these banters fell liborn; the majority of people having seemingly nade up their minds as to how things would rk, "felt indisposed to run any risk.

The animals were brought to the stand about enty minutes past four o clock, and Flora having an declared entitled to the poll, they commenced ring. After two or three turns they came up ll together, and got the word for the first Heat.—They had scarcely passed the stand Lancet exhibited a determination to take the d, skipping stightly, but not fairly breaking, as rounded the turn. He was soon some three or four gths in advance, being favored by a slight break the past of Flora before reaching the half mile

d, skipping slightly, but not fairly breaking, as rounded the turn. He was soon some three or four glbs in advance, being favored by a slight break the part of Flora before reaching the half mile e, which he passed in 1:13; outsiders said "1:12 ip hill at that." Flora beganto improve her pace his point, and gradually clased the gap between m till about the centre of the last turn, when she de rather a bad break; on recovering her equium she trotted very fast till she neared the disce stand, when she again lost the control of her s, and came bouncing home half a length behind competitor, who had behaved admirably through, and was declared the winner in 2:29.

\*\*Second Heat\*\*—The competitors cooled off fuely I came up in excellent spirits. The iriends of the re proposed to venture sixty to one hundred, but admirers of the horse, although apparently posicithat he would prove the victor, were not disced to give such long odds, even in face of his rivate trials;" nevertheless, one of his votaries ired one hundred to ninety, but was not respond to. The word "go" had but just been intered one hundred to ninety, but was not respond to. The word "go" had but just been intered one hundred to ninety, but was not respond to. The word "go" had but just been intered one Flora broke, and lost some thirty or forty ds before she recovered. There were now ejacuons of "Hiram," "Hiram Woodraff;" "If he was y behind her Fd bet," &c., &c. Lancet mained his place in front till he accomplished the f mile in 1:12. Flora, now some four or live seads behind, here began to give evidence that she I lost none of the speed for which she had hitherton celebrated, and, better still, she evinced a demination to make good use of it. She "put down n celebrated, and, better still, she evinced a demination to make good use of it. She "put down I took up" at a tremendous rate, and on coming on the home stretch was closely pressing her opent, when she unfortunately broke. Before she overed Lancet was about a length in advance, i winner of the heat in 2:29. (Had this struggle en place on the Centreville Course, where the und was in better condition, it was generally sposed that the mile would have been done in m three to five seconds less -2:26 at most.) On aing in Lencet's sides were working like bellows. Flora scemed more distressed by the flies, which deliberately stamped from her leet, than by the iggle she had just undergone.

(hird Heat.—The horses looked quite as fresh and er for the contest as ever when they came to the

er for the contest as ever when they came to the nd. The spectators were unusually quiet, and the it intense anxiety was denoted on every countesce. At the first trial for the word both animals as unusur fast but the hear the second of the ice. At the first trial for the word both animals be up very fast, but the horse being some twenty disahead, they were called back. ("A quarter of an r's hard work gone." said one: "Hiram ought to here," chimed in others. The only tangible son given for this preference for Huram was—had won most of her races under his guidance; le's used to him." said one and all.) The second empt was similar to the first, except that Flora a shead this time. On the third trial Lancet ke, and could not recover before reahing the id. Fourth, ditto, ditto, Lancet breaking at the ance stand. Firth and sixth, ditto, ditto. Somehow where the impression now became nevvalent that ther the impression now became prevalent that repetition of 2:20 had been rather too much for , some saying "he's caving in," his bellows e bust." "Flora's plugged him." &c. Flora's nds endeavored to raise a cheer, but it was very see they wanted Hiram there, in whom they yed implicit confidence. Besides, nearly every yseemed "deeply interested" in Lancet. Some nty minutes time, and at least two miles of hard k were wasted ere they received the word on seventh trial, Flora's driver nodding for it, along fully a length behind. On rounding the 1 Lancet conclusively established the fact that end of having been "plugged," his "bellows" "travellers" were still in tolerable order, for he chis position some twenty-fire yards ahead, and ntained it to the haif, which he pussed in 1:13½, rs, at this point, as usual, commenced gaining dity, and was nearly beside her rival when her all came up together on the last turn. A second r the horse also broke, and enabled Flora to come a upen him. Her friends were now in ecstacles, to their utter disappointment, she again went about the middle of the home stretch, and gave heat to Lancet, in 2:30, and with it the money, for to closing, it may be proper to remark that friends of Flora, notwithstanding her defeat, estill confident that she could win under Hiram druff's guidance, and offered to renew the confor from one thousand to trenty-five hundred ars. We append a brief summary:—

FASHION COURSE, L. 1.—TEOTTING.

TAY 20.—Match \$2,000, mile heats, best three in

PASHION COURSE, L L. TROTTING. feLaughlin named blk. g. Lancet, to

cMann pambs e. m. Flora Temple, in Time, 2:29-2:202:-39.

PARLAGRATION IN NEWARK. ONTO—DEFAURLY INCITION OF PROPERTY.—We regret to learn yesterday about the middle of the day, a most ful confingration visited our neighboring town, sioning the destrue ion of a vast amount of proy. The fire originated in the stable of the Ohiose, and journed to the ground that hotel and the rican House, leaving, as our informant stated, even a wall standing—the stabling of the same, Post Office, and all the buildings east of the rican and north of the Court House. The offiabout the Post Office succeeded in getting all papers out safely, which they were compelled grow on the ground within the Court House re. The Court House caught several times, and deemed in such danger that the county officers dit necessary to hurry out all the papers and rds of the county, and pile them on the ground greservation.—Columbus Statesman, July 20.

ATERING PLACES SOUTH—Southern watering as are gaining on their competitors at the North. Montvale Springs, near Knoxville, Tenn., at the accounts, had three hundred visiters, while most e Virginia Springs are crowded with company.

The Adams Bigamy Case.
TESTIMONY BEFORE JUSTICE DAVISON—FLARE UP BETWEEN COUNSEL.

In the HERALD of the 21st inst. we gave a notice of the arrest of Alonzo W. Adams, formerly an officer in the United States army, on a charge of bigamy, preferred by Mrs. Hannah Maria Post, of Jersey City. The affidavit of Mrs. Post, on which the warrant for arrest was issued, states that she is the mother of Catherine Ann Van Buren Post, now 18 years of age, and wife of Alonzo Whitney Adams; that her daughter was married to said Adams by the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, at Grace church, on the 27th of May, 1854, and that she is in possession of evi-dence to prove that said Adams has a wife now living in California, to whom he was married in 1848. Mrs. Post submitted the tollowing letter, purporting to be written by Mrs. Adams No. 1, which, together with certificates of a similar import, was filed with her affidavit:-

Mr. I. Mason:—Drar Sr.—Schier Garcia writes at m request what I promised to send you. I was acquainted with Mr. Alphonso Adams for the first time about eigh years ago, when I saw him with two other genticmen, al belonging to the American army, at Buena Ranch. They called Mr. Adams, "Capt. Adams," and they have recent ly come in from Benecia, where they had been with Col Fremont an American.

ly come in from Benecia, where they had been with Col. Fremont, an American.

Mr. Fremont bought a large property and had a very rich interest in the mines. Mr. Adams wanted very much to buy a large property of the same kind, and said he was to receive a large claim of land from the American government. My mother died when I was a very young child, and my father went north to Buena Ranch, to live with my uncle.

My father's business was at Sacramento, San Francisco, and he was much with my uncle, who was never pleased with Adams, calling him a friend of gamblers. A great many gentlemen of Mexico were very polite to the officer of the Americans. My father was their friend, so Capt. Adams made my acquaintance. Then I was happy, well, and rich enough.

of the Americans. My lather was their friend, so Capt. Adams made my acquaintance. Then I was happy, well, and rich enough.

Captain Adams was very gallant to me; he was much pleased with music; he said he would bring his money and slaves, and live in this country, like Hidalgo. Capt. Adams spoke to my father about my property; said he would be much pleased to be my husband. If my property was in my own hands, so nobody could make trouble with us. My uncle did not agree to the business, and would never change his feelings after my father died. When I was marrise Capt Adams proposed that all my money should be vested in rich lands, in my name, as all mine had become his as well as mine. I ageed to this. So he took me to Sacramento and San Francisco, where papers were brought to the hots! for me to sign my name to, but they never gave me time to read them.

I saw letters from his friends—very great people of America—some of them to borrow from us, at a very high interest, which would soon make us very rich. At last he said he would live in this city no longer, and departed North. A long time passed—igot no letters from him. I determined to send a messenger on to him; one went, but could not find him. He never came back to me. I sent letters to everybody to know where he had gone, but no use.

By and by came a letter from Havana in Cuba, from a friend of my husband, to tell me he was gone forever—was killed in a duel. Ab, God' what a letter was that for me! What a day was that! I said I would go to Havana, and there would I die. My father always said "No," but he would learn some facts; but no one knew Don Alphonso Adams, and some talked of his disreputation.

I wasted my money very much, but none could I did. My father had to pay much money on mortgag: s, lands, papers, &c., for me.

We were advised to advertise for the bad man: no,

My father had to pay much money on mortgag s, lands, papers, &c., for me.

We were advised to advertise for the bad man: no, never! I scorned to have my name in such publications. Nobody believed Capt. Adams dead, but who could kno w? I was robbed and ruined. I opened my eyes to see only wrongs and tricks on every side.

Ah, it was much better that I had died than all this. When I lost my father, my best friend, my uncie was my friend no more. You know all the rest of my sorrows. Am I all deceived? If Captain Adams is a living man, he is a cursed man.

I would tear the bands that bind another victim to be robbed and ruined. Yes: I will go to the East, if it will do any good.

It is proper to state that the above letter is pro-

I would tear the bands that bind another victim to be robbed and ruined. Yes I will go to the East, it it will co any good.

It is proper to state that the above letter is pronounced by the accused an entire forgery. A partial hearing of the case was had before Justice Davison, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, on Tuesday last, when Hon. F. P. Stanton, formerly member of Congress from Tennessee, appeared as counsel for Mr. Adams, and Richard Busteed, Esq., for the complainant. The following testmony was elicited:—

Mrs. Hannah Maria Post, examined by F. P. Stanton—The certificate filed with my affidavit is not the original, but a copy of it; I have the original certificate with me. (Mr. Stanton desired to see it, but Richard Busteed, cousel for the complainant, objected to the production of the certificate, saying that it was not evidence, and that the demand was irrelevant.) I got the certificate from Mrs. Frazer; I do not know where she got it; I got the letter dated Sonora, Jan. 17, 1856, from Mrs. Frazer; I have the original of that letter; I believe all the statements made in the letter to be true; the original letter has not the California post mark, nor the steamer's mark on it; I do not know the handwriting; I received the letter and certificates during heat winter, according as the steamers came in; Mrs. Frazer brought them to me; I ordered her to bring them to me as the steamers came in; I gave this order before I got any of them.

Q. How did you know these letters were coming?

The connel for the complainant objected to the question as irrelevant. Mr. Stanton sai'l it was necessary to answer the question, for he intended to prove that the whole thing was an invention or conspiracy, that he had collateral proof to this effect, and asked this question to test the veracity and consistency of the witness. The objection was sustained by the Court.

sistency of the witness. The objection was sustained by the Court.

Frederick P. Stanton, examined by Richard Busteed, counsel for the complainant—I reside in Tennessee, though temporarily residing in Washington; am not a member of either house; have known Mr. Alonzo W. Adams for twelve years; got acquainted with him in Memphis, Tennessee; I was not in California nor Mexico in 1848; I was at Havana in 1851; I was not there in 1848 or '49; I was in Havana when I was a member of the House of Representatives; Alonzo O. W. Adams was not in California in 1848, I believe; he was a captain in the army, in the Commissary Department; he was in the army of Gen. Scott, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico; he came away after the conclusion of peace, and I saw him in Memphis in the fall of 1848; Mr. Gentry and I made a speech there early in November, in 1848, just before the election, and Capt. Adams was present at the meeting; he was afterwards, in the winter of 1849, in Washington; he left for California in the spring or summer of 1849, and, so far as I know, that was the first time he ever was in California; I understood from Capt. Adams in November 1848, that he had come immediately from Vera Cruz; I do not know any person called Elizabeth Moran, nor have I ever seen any person to my knowledge by that name.

nor have I ever seen any person to my knowledge by that name.

Itomas Shankland, sworn—I reside in Kansas Territory; I am now at No. 70 South Third street, Williamsburg; I have been acquainted with Alonzo W. Adems since 1845 or 40, soon after the close of the Mexican war; never met him in Pittsburg; I do not know from my own knowledge, or from any ting that he has stated to me, that he was in California; in 1848; I know that he was in California in 1848; I know that he was in California; these conversations commenced about the time he returned to this city from California; I do not know when; have frequently conversed with him upon the subject of his having been in California; these conversations commenced about the time he returned to this city from California; I do not know how long he was in the State Senate; I have not seen him to speak with him since October, 1855; he has named to me several persons with whom he was acquasinted in California; he mentioned to me several Mexican families with whom he resided; I do not recollect their names; do not know that their names were mentioned, but I presume they were; do not recollect his naming isabella Moran as a person be had known there; he never told me that he nad lived with a woman in California; who was not his wife; he never speke to me about living with any woman in California; I have been to the house of Mrs Post two or three tunes; this matter relating to Adams was talked of; Mrs. Traphagan; I did not say to Mcs. Post that Adams had reprised that he lived with Miss Moran.

O. Have you conversed with Mrs. Post upon the subject of Mrs. Adams marriage in California, while riding in a carriage with that lady, accompanied by other persons? Objected to.

Mr. Busteed pressed the question, and he would ask that this witness be put ander recognizances to

Mr. Busteed pressed the question, and he would ask that this witness be put under recognizances to appear before the Grand Jury, though he had called him, stating that he thought Mr. S. an unwilling uitness.

him, stating that he thought Mr. S. an unwilling viticess.

The Judge considered this indirect testimony, irrelevant, but as the examination had progressed thus far be would admit the answer.

The witness recumed—I never rode in a carriage with Mrs. Post, but coming down the Sixth avenua by Fourteenth street, I was hailed by Mrs. Post, who drove up to the curb stone, and I was requested to get in: I got in after room had been made by some persons getting out, and sat there 5, 10 or 15 minutes, with old Mrs. Traphagan and Mrs. Post, and I do not know but there was another lady; Mrs. Post was a good deal excited, and—

Mr. Stanton thought the witness ought to be allowed to proceed and answer in his own mode, especially after threats that had been thrown out respecting him. The witness went on to say:—She in the contraction.

cially after threats that had been thrown out respecting him. The witness went on to say:—She informed me that Capt. Adams was to be arrested; this was long prior to lest Saturday; Mrs. Post told me a gentleman by the name of Howe or Howard had been to the house of Capt. Adams the San lay before, and the Captain had given him a check for secretary that the captain had given him a check for secretary that the same to be Howe, a man whom I had formerly known in California; she name I had me first; I am certain of this; this interview in the carriage was after I had been to the hoise of Mrs. Post, in Jersey City; I spoke to Mr. Adams in

the other room this morning; I had been subpossed on the part of the people as a witness in this case before I spoke to him.

Q. Did you not, in that conversation this morning, refer to Isabella Moran? A. I do not recollect whether she was referred to; it was a general conversation; Mr. Stanton was present.

Q. Was not this conversation after 11 o'clock?

A. I do not know, but I think it was; it might have been before; I think it lacked ten or twenty minutes of eleven, when I reached here. I was subpossed to be here at eleven.

Q. Has there not existed between yourself and Adams some hard feeling of late years? A. I can only speak of myself; I have never entertained any hostile feelings towards Adams; I have been provoked at hearing things which were said to have come from him, derogatory to me, but I have never indulged in any unkind feelings towards him; I shook hands with him as he approached me; this was before any conversation occurred between us.

By the Judge—I was never in California, and I do not know that Mr. Adams was ever previously married, any more than the man in the moon.

Mr. Stanton—Did you meet Captain Adams in Washington in the winter of 1848–49? A. I think he was there in that winter; it was prior to Gen. Taylor's inauguration, and after the close of the war.

Q. Was not your conversation this morning be-

Taylor's inauguration, and after the close of the war.

Q. Was not your conversation this morning between Captain Adams and myself chiefly respecting your meeting Adams in the winter of 1848-49?

Mr. Busteed objected, and Mr. S. said he was not particular as to the form of the question. The Judge sustained the objection, and Mr. Stanton put the question in the following form:—

Q. What was that conversation?

Objected to, and objection overruled.

A. The principal conversation was in relation to when I became acquainted with Capt. Adams in Washington, and how long he was there.

Q. Was there any other subject mentioned? A. I do not remember that any other subject was spoken of.

The examination of this witness having closed,

bken of.

The examination of this witness having closed.

Busteed asked that this witness be put under

The examination of this witness having closed, Mr. Busteed asked that this witness be put under bonds to appear when required.

Mr. Shankland here addressed the Court, remarking that he presumed witnesses had certain rights in court, and he therefore appealed to the Court whether it would be just to put him to such inconvenience or incarcerate him in a prison, when, as his evidence indicated, he knew nothing personally in relation to this matter, his principal knowledge having been derived from the prosecutirs. Whenever public justice required it he would pledge himself to appear.

During the cross-examination of this witness the counsel for the defence, Mr. Busteed, objected to the manner in which it was conducted, and intimated that the opposing counsel was endeavoring to make the witness perjure himself. Mr. Stanton inquired whether the counsel meant to impute any such design to him? to which Mr. Busteed replied that he meant just what he said. Mr. Stanton here sprang forward, and reaching over the table seized Mr. Busteed by the shirt bosom, but before he had time to do anything more than rumple the learned counsel's linen, third parties interfered, and the combatant's were separated. Mr. Busteed immediately entered a complaint, and had his opponent bound over in the sum of \$1,000 to keep the peace for six months.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

New Patents Issued.

List of patents issued from the United States Pa tent Office, for the week ending June 29, 1856, each bearing that date:-Alfred Bailey, of Amesbury, for improvement in

Alfred Balley, or Allicassi, pegging jacks.

C. D. Barnitz, of Baltimore, for improvement in portable folding tables.

John W. Batson, of Triadelphia, Md., assignor to himself and Martin M. Batson, of Md., for improvement in raking apparatus of corn and cane harman to the section.

vesters.

John W. Batson, of Triadelphia, Md., assignor to bimself and Martin H. Batson, of Md., for improvenent in the cutting apparatus of corn and cane harvesters.

nent in the cutting apparatus of the harvesters.

Henry J. Behrens, of New York, for improvement in machine for sawing in taper form.

John F. Doynton, of Syracuse, for improvement in apparatus for solar sait evaporation.

Wm. H. Burnham and B. Hibbard, of Cortland Village, for improvement in churns. E. C. Cleveland, of Worcester, for improvement

n metal planers.
A. S. T. Copeland, Pittsburg, for improvement in sawing machinery.

Algernon L. Cole, of Windham, Me., for improve ment in harness for weaving seamless bags.

James R. Creighton, of Boston, for improved shut-

er operator.

Austin G. Day, of Seymour, Conn., for improved

Austin G. Day, or Seymon, Central, of Boston, for fountain pen.

Samuel Downer and Joshua Merrill, of Boston, for improvement in pyrogenous lubricating oils.

Lewis S. Fisher, of Waynesboro', Pa., for improvement in machines for sawing marble.

Geo. W. Geran, of Brooklyn, for improvement in force and afterio of vessels. fore and aft rig of vessels.
San-nel H. Gilman, of New Orleans, for improve-

nest in sugar evaporators.

John P. Hays, of Philadelphia, for improvement in bake ovens.
Charles Hoyt, of West Aurora, Ill., for impreve1 evices in stave machinery. E. T. Ingalis, of Haverfield, Mass., for improve-

ment in steam boiler furnace.

Ralah Henry Isham, of Greenwich, Conn., for improved mode of "patching" rifle shot.

James D. Jeffers, Joseph Sparks and John H. Jeffers, of Philadelphia, for improvement in corn Fr. R. Longwith, of New York, for improved champ for plumbers. Samuel W. Lowe, of Philadelphia, for portable

John McMutry, of Fayette county, Ky., for improved stave machine.

Patrick Mihan, of Beston, for improved method of inserting faucets in fluids under pressure.

A. C. Miller, of Morgantown, for improvement in hand seed planters.
Campbell Morfit, of Baltimore, for improvement

Campbell Moint, of Baltimore, for improvement in soap boiling apparatus.

John Moore, of Quincy Point, Mass., for improvement in potates planters.

Jomes Myers, Jr., of New York, for improvement in coal scuttles.

John Nesmith, of Lowell, for improvement in this coal scuttles.

titing machines.
Washington F. Pagett, of Stone Bridge, Va., for approvement in machines for binding grain, &c.
Thomas Parkes and Alfred Parkes, of Brooklyn,

Thomas Parkes and Afred Parkes, of Brooklyn, for improved printing press.

T. T. Presser, of Ocennmoweck, Wis., for improved sewing machine.

James Reynelds, of New York, for improvement in gatra percha apparatus for covering wire.

Solomon W. Ruggles, of Fitchhurg, for pick pocket detector.

Nelson Ruger, of West Farms, for improved devices in carving wood.

G. H. Starbuck and L. D. Gilman, of Troy, for improvement in smut machines.

improvement in smut machines.
Alva B. Taylor, of Newark, for improvement in machinery for forming hat bodies.
Miron Smith, of Sandisfield, Mass., for improvement in ox yokes.

G. W. Walten and H. Edgarton, of Wilmington, Del., for improved method of turning ellipsoidal

Del., for improved method of turning ellipsoidaterns.

Augustin D. Weymoth, of Titchburg, Mass., for in proved machine for manufacturing spools.

Tromwell P. Weaver, of Priladelphia, for improved mode of hanging window sash.

Jaceph Wharton, of Philadelphia, for improvement in apparatus for purifying white oxide of zinc.

C. B. Wheeler and Austin Bascom, of Steuben.

Ohio, for improvement in clover seed harvesters.

Eenjamin F. Wheelock, of Mayville, Wis., for improvement in sad iron heaters.

James Wilder, of Boston, for improvement in machines for cutting out soles of boots and shoes.

chines for cutting out soles of boots and shoes.

John Wilght, of Wilmington, Del., for improvement in apparatus for smoking meats.

Jacob Zimmerman, of Oswego, Ill., for improve

sent in moulds for hollow projectiles.
S. C. Mendenball and J. Conner, of Richmond. S. C. Mendenball and J. Conner, of Richmond, Ird., for improvement in flour b lts.

Thes. B. Atterbury and Wm. Warwick, of Pittsburg, assignor to Worwick, Atterbury & Co., of samplace, for improved face plate for locks.

J. S. Brown, of Washington, D. C., assignor to Joseph Keut, of Batimore, Me., for improvement in techives.

Theodore F. Engelbrecht, of New York, assignor to himself and Thomas C. Nye, of same place, for improvement in chimney dampers.

Joseph Geodringe, of Boston, assignor to Boston Faucet Company, of same place, for improved faucet.

Geo. Kenny, of Milf rd. N. H., assignor to Geo. Kenny and George N. Davis, of Bostou, Mass., for improvement in whille trees.

Alfred Swingle, of Boston, assignor to Elme-Townsend, of same place, for improvement in pegging lacks.

John C. Shorey, of Rochester, N. H., assignor to Augustus J. Webster, of same place, for improved a cilod of operating gates for water wheels.

meassum. Wm. H. Guild and Wm. F. Garrison, of Brooklyn for improvement in operating valves in direct act steam engines; patented March 27, 1856.

Jeseph Hackett, of Louisville, for design for cook ing stoves.
J. Shepherd & R. Shepherd, of New York, for design for clock fronts.

Benjamin Wardwell, of Fall River, and Ephraim
R. Barstow, of Providence, for design for cooking New York Harbor Encroachments.

CORRESPONDENCE RETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS
AND GOVERNOR PRICE, OF NEW JERSEY.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, I
NEW YORK, July 1, 1856.

The undersigned, appointed Commissioners under
the act of the State of New York, entitled "An act
for the appointment of a commission for the preservation of the barbor of New York from encroachments, and to prevent obstructions to the ne-

the act of the State of New York, entitled "An act for the appointment of a commission for the preservation of the barbor of New York from encroachments, and to prevent obstructions to the necessary navigation thereof," passed March 30, 1855, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, respectfully address your Excellency in respect to the establishment of exterior lines on the shores of the Hudson river, the Kill Vankull and Arthur's Kill or Staten Island sound, within the State of New Jersey.

The necessity of prescribing lines on the shores of the harbor of New York beyond which structures should not be erected, had become obvious from the serious and irreparable injury which the East river had sustained by the injudicious extension of piers from both shores of that stream. And it was for the purpose of arresting further improper encroachments on the waters of the harbor within the jurisdiction of this State, that the Commission of which the undersigned are members was created.

The importance of the harbor, not only to this and the adjacent States, but to the Union, as themporium of its commerce and its chief naval depot, admonished the undersigned that the duties devolving on them were rather of a national than municipal character, and that in prescribing exterior lines for the harbor it was due to the great interests involved that the federal government should be represented by officers engaged in its service, and who enjoyed its confidence.

The propriety of this course was the more especially commended from the consideration that it is properly the right and the duty of the federal government to protect the navigable waters of the United States. The undersigned, therefore, immediately after their appointment, waited upon the President of the United States, and obtained his consent that Professor A. D. Bache, the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, should be charged with the direction and supervision of the preliminary soundings, current observations, and the further assistance of Professor Bache

which is also herewith enclosed, are in exact conformity with the views of these distinguished gentilemen.

The lines yet to be described within the boundaries of this State will be such as shall be indicated to be proper by the soundings and other explorations that are being made.

It was seen that the object in view would be but partially attained without the establishment of similar lines on the corresponding shores of New Jersey. And in the exectation that a commission for this purpose would have been appointed, the undersigned refrained from describing lines on any of the co-terminus waters of the two States, except on the Hudson river, between the Battery and Hammond street, in the city of New York, where they deemed the further extension of piers improper.

The term of the Commission will expire on the second Toseday of January next, and before the commencement of the regular session of your Legislature. It has, therefore, become necessary for the undersigned to determine whether they shall simply describe the lines on the New York shores, and thus delive but a partial and incomplete benefit from the surveys which have been made by Professor Bache and the other officers of the United States coast survey, or to request Professor Bache and the gentlemen associated with him, who have been selected as advisers because of their eminent scientific attainments and practical knowledge, to indicate such lines on the shores of both States as will best secure the harbor from further injury.

In view of the careful and minute soundings that had been made, the ascertainment of the direction of the various currents in the harbor, and the collection of all the elements necessary to a just and final determination of water lines for the coterminus waters of the two States, it seemed to the undersigned that they would best discharge the trust reposed in them by requesting those gentlemen to describe, simultaneously with the lines of New York, those of New Jersey.

With these views, they adopted the following preamble and

Whereas, in determining the exterior line of the east shore of Hudson's river, it will be the duty of the Cominguistic of the State of New Jersey, as the proprietor of the west shore of the river, end not infringe in any manner upon such rights or interests, or so to affect the flow of water in the said river as to prevent the State of New Jersey from making, or allowing to be made, any erections compatible with the free navigation of all parts of said river as may seem to that State expedient; and whereas, it is desirable in laying down these lines, which affect the interests of two States, the Commissioners should have the advice and assistance of persons eminent for their scientific attainments and of matured experience in the observation of the action of tides and cour ruts; therefore.

E level, that Professor Bache, Superinten lent of the United States Navy be respectfully requested to confer suggester, and report to this Board suitable exterior lines for both shores of the Hud on river, from a point in said river one mile north of Spayten Luyrei creek, in the county of Westchester, to the Battery, in the city of New York; and from Jersey City in the State of New Jersey to the sastern entrance of the Kill Van Kull and Arthur's Kill, or Staten Island Sound; to the southwester; to the Staten Island; such exterior lines to midicate

Sate of New Jersey to the eastern entrance of the Kill Van Kull and Arthur's Kill, or Staten Island Sound, to the south-westerly end of Staten Island, such exterior lines to indicate the boundaries beyond which, in their opinion, bulk-heads, docks, piers, basins, or structures of any kind or description, ought not to be erected; and beyond which, if any should be erected, such structure would affect injuriously the navigation of the harbor of New York, or of the Hudson river, or of some part thereof.

Resolved, That the maps of the bay and harbor of New York of the Hudson river, or of some part thereof.

Resolved, That the maps of the bay and harbor of New York of the Hudson river, the Kill Van Kull, Arthur's Kill, Sound and Raritan Bay, on which are set forth the lines, soundings and current observations of these waters, made for this Commission, under the superintendence of Professor Bache, be laid before the aforementioned gentlemen, together with such other maps as they may require for the description of suitable exterior lines on the shorter of the States of New York and New Jersey, in the area referred to in the preceding resolution.

Resolved, That in recommending to this commission suitable lines for the east and west shores of the Hudson river, the Kill, Van Kull and Arthur's Kill, or Staten Island sound, the afort mentioned gentlemen be respectfully requested to be governed by the following considerations:—

1. The rights of the State of New Jersey, as the propri-

1. The rights of the State of New Jersey, as the propri-tor of the west shore of the Hadson river to the middle of the channel of said river, as laid down in the report of the Commasile era a notified by the States of New Jer-sey and New York to define the boundaries of the two States, and ratified and confined by their respective Le-sticatures and by Congress, a copy of which report is herewith annexed.

2 A due regard to the navigation of the upper waters of dudson river, so as to maintain unimpaired the flow of the tides and currents in their present strength and vo The importance to the commercial interests of New

3. The importance to the commercial interests of New York of extending the easterly flue as far into the river as the forecoing coerdierations will admit, but to be held subordinate to them.

The kindly feelings evinced by your Excellency in the conferences had on this subject, and the just solicitude you have manifested for the preservation of the harbor and the interests of New Jersey, which are identical with those of New York, inasmuch as any injury to this port is a common calamity, ensuring the undersigned to hope that the course they have adopted will receive the approval of your State.

George W. Patterson, Passion King,
John Vandersellt,
James Bowen.

To his Excellency RODMAN M. PRICE, Governo of the State of New Jersey.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

CRENTON, July 26, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your communication of the 1st inst,
with the map and law accompanying it, and in
reply, leg to say that I fully appreciate your views
of the importance of preserving the harbor of New
York from injurious encroachments, and for the
necessity of prescribing lines on both shores beyond
which structures should not be made.

The great and continued extension of wharves
and pleas in front of the city of New York, have so
changed and increased the velocity of the currents
as to lead to the apprehension that great injury to
the navigation of the harbor had been done by
these interested in the present and future commerce
of the port, and this fear and alarm is largely purticipated in by the people of New Jersey; and regret is expressed that the Legislature have not appointed commissioners to guard and protect the
rights of the State, by making simultaneous surveys, coundings and tidal observations with your
loand; and after only considering all the rights of
the two States, to have recommended an exterior
shore line for said harb ir, on the shore of this State,
is was no doubt pre-supposed by the Legislature of
New York would be done, when the act constituting
your Board was passed.

The two States are equally interested in this great

ns was no could pre-supposed by the Legislature of New York would be done, when the act constituting your Board was passed.

The two States are equally interested in this great and important matter, and should act together with the federal government, who has a deep interest in preserving the most important harbor of the country, yielding much the largest revenue, and has also the undenbted right, as it is made its constitutional cuty, to protect commerce and navigation. Any report or recommendation from the distinguished officers detailed by the federal authority to make the survey of the harbor, made with the advice of your board, will be received with great confidence for impartiality, and the application of correct principles solely directed to the great object and common interest of preserving the harbor; and I confidently think that the course you have adopted under the droumstar ces, of requesting those gentlemen, as by the preamble and resolutions embraced in your communica-

tion, "To confer together, and report to this (your) Board suitable exterior lines for both shores of the Hudson river," &c., will be approved by the citizens of this State, and the object of your appointment will be fully attained. At the same time I presume no lines designated or recommended by any authority can be legally or permanently fixed, without being confirmed by the Legislatures of the respective states of New York and New Jersey, and by the Congress of the United States; and as this State has not commissioners to co-operate with the United States officers and yourselves, some feeling may arise with persons in crested in the harbor and shore, because their views will not be directly represented. To obviate this, and promote the common object and interest of both States, I will publish your communication with this reply, so that all interested will have notice of what you have resolved to do, and may confer with you and the officers making the survey.

I will also lay your communication before the

survey.

I will also lay your communication before the Legislature when it convenes, together with any further correspondence between us, with such reports, maps or recommendations as may be made by the United States officers making the survey of the harbor, as you may be pleased to send me.

RODMAN M. PRICE.

Affairs in India. HOW THE GREAT 'NGLISH FILIBUSPER TREATED THE KING OF OUDE- HIS MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL IN CAL-CUTTA-SHADEY CONDUCT OF THE HONORABLE

HOW THE GREAT YNGLISH FILIBUSER TREATED THE
KING OF OUDE—HIS MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA—SHABBY CONDUCT OF THE HONORABLE
COMPANY.

[From the Calcutta Englishman, May 7.]

If any additional proof were required of the insincerity of politicians, if Lord Dalnousie's notions
of honor had not been sufficiently exposed by the
lying five per cent loan, the following document
which has been sent to us for publication would supply the deficiency. This letter, it will be recollected,
was written just after the proclamation which stripped the King of Oude of everything in the power
of the Company's government to take from him:—
THANSLATION OF A LETTER FROM THE MARQUE OF PALHOUSES TO THE KING OF OUDE.

It is some time since I, your friend, have had an intention of returning [to "England, and with that view I had
sent in my resignation of my high rank of GovernorGeneral to her Majesty the Queen, and her Majesty has
been graciously pleased to accept the same, and to appoint as my successor the Right Honorable Viscount Lord
Canning, a person of high and exalted rank, famous for
the goodness of his disposition, and who has held high
positions in England, and distinguished himself by the
gratness of his acts. In a few days I shall leave for Engiand. From the period of my residence in this country
the friendship which has existed between your ancestors
and the Honorable East India Company, from of old, has
exceeding that of former times, daily become more firmly
established, and this circumsance has been a cause of
much satisfaction to myself. There is no doubt that
Lord Canning will, in the same manner as I have done,
strengthening and confirming this triendship, hear in
mind and give due consideration to the treaties and engagements which are to exist forever. I will also explain
to Lord Canning all the customs of pleasant intercourse,
and of maintaining friendship, as of law sare that your
true and especial (individual) friendship is so engraven
and stamped on my mind that it cannot at any time, under

The General Macleod, with the King of Oude on board, arrived yesterday afternoon.

We hear from Lucknow that General Outram consented to the release of the Minister, and Captain Hayes communicated this to him, but the Financial Commissioner has refused to let him go. The pretence is that his bond is lost. This is a singular excuse. If the bond is not to be enforced, its being lost cannot be of the alightest consequence; but it may be supposed that there is still a motive for keeping the Minister away from the King.

(From the Calculta Englishman, May 16.)

[From the Calcutta Englishman, May 15.]
The King of Oude landed without a salute, as we arnounced he would. Those who have paid their respects to him say that he is in better health and spirits than he has been since the aunexation.

The Central American Question in England.

[From the Brighten Herald, July 12]
The American difficulties are, we are glad to see, gradually dwindling away. We always looked upon the Central American question as the most formidable of them, and even out of that a way of escape now presents itself. Our readers are aware that the government of the United States, construing the Clayton-Bulwer treaty into a remunication by both parties of all claims upon the Territory of Central america, objects to the colonization by us (in 1851) of the Bay Islands, and also to our occupation of the Island of Ruatam. These islands, we may observe, have been claimed by the English government as dependencies of Belize, or British Honduras, to which latter territory the States do no distant. The States, consequently, took a geographical view of the matter; the English government a political view, and here were the seeds of a very pretty quarrel, which at any moment an American statesman, hard up for "political capital," might blow into a fiame. With England the retention of the Bay Islands' colony is rather a point of honor than one of profit; we have possessions enough in every part of the world without adding to them. The difficulty was how to abandon a territory formally erected into a British colony, and upon something very like a menace? To help us to solve formally erected into a British colony, and upon something very like a menace? To help us to solve this difficulty comes most opportunely at this mo-ment an ambassador to England from Honduras, ment an ambassador to England from Honduras, one of the States of Central America, claiming these very Bay Islands and the Island of Ruatan as dependencies of that republic, and offering, in case they are given up, to recognise all rights of property and interest which may have come into existence during British occupation; and also offering, as a proof of the friendship of Honduras, to cede to Great Britain, by treaty, a right of way through its territory from sea to sea, and to make the ports on each ocean, at the extremities of the proposed route free ports.

rice ports.

Now, here is a capital chance of getting rid of a valueless territory, bringing as its dower the prospect of a war, in exchange for a most valuable privilege—that of a quick transit for our commerce from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Such a solution of the Central American difficulty, we cannot doubt, Lord Palmerston will gladly avail himself of. It will save Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas a world of trouble, and will remove a fertile source of jealousy now existing between Eagland and the United States.

ARREST OF MANNING, THE SEVEN HUNDRED DOL LAR THEEF.— James J. Manning, the boy who was entrusted by M. C. G. Nichols with a package con-taining \$719 to carry to Mr. Derby, last week, and LAR THEF.— James J. Manning, the boy who was entrusted by M. C. G. Nichols with a package containing \$719 to carry to Mr. Derby, last week, and who subsequently made off with it, was yesterday arrested by officer Saulpaugh at Hudson. He first discovered him in an eating saloon, in company with two other boys, partaking of some refreshments. His tembastic actions first attracted his attention, and finding that he had a roll of bills, he concluded to watch his movements. He traced him to the ticket office, and upon his purchasing a railroad ticket to Boston he arrested him. He at first denied his identity, but subsequently owned up and admitted that he was the person whom the police wanted here. He was brought to this city last evening. He was taken to the police office and examined by Justice Parsons. He confesses all, and rather glories in the nice time that he has had. He says, after he committed the theft, he ran down Broadway to Hamilton street, up Hamilton street to Buttermilk falls, where he remained till night fall, when he rentered the city, went home, got his clothes, and put for New York on the Isaac Newton. While in New York he rays he had "a high old time generally: that he spent the money freely, and that he indulged in sea bathing and champagne at Concy island. He had intended visiting Boston, where he hoped to stay a week and then return to New York by the way of Newport: but this the Hudson officer prevented him from doing. On searching him the following valuables were round in his possession:—\$6 in bills. \$15 in one dollar gold pieces, three gold stods, and one gold anchor breastpin—in all some \$30. On being asked as to what had become of the remainder, he stated that he le st \$225 on Corey Island in betting against a thimberinger—that he laid out \$50 in carriage hine, and that the remainder he had invested in annity ways in New York. Manning is about 17 years of age: a printer by trade; a good compositor, out a very laid boy. He has worked in several offices in this city, and from each he was d nal. July 29.

OBANGEISM IN CANADA.—At the annual meeting of the Osage Institution of British North America, held at Brockville, Canada, George L. Allan, Esq., of Terento, was unanimously chosen Grand Master. The unbappy division which had existed for the past few years is, by the election of Mr. Allan, effectually healed, and the body, under his management, will be better organized and more efficient than it has been for many years past. Mr. Allan is a man of iberal and enlarged views, and is capable of infoaning life and vigor into the institution. Mr. Allan has passed through all the various stages of a printing office, and raised himself from the compositor's case to the editorial chair.

The Presidential Election in a French Point

[From Le Siecle, July 17.]
We are animated with the truest respect towards the United States; we form the most sincere wish a for their natural expansion; but it is precisely by obedience to those feelings that we cannot associate ourselves with a policy of which the object is to increase a social leprosy (slavery) in order to satisfy

material interests, and which demands more than its legitimate share in the division of the commercial benefits which are to result from the opening of the Isthinus which obstructs the main road between Europe and Asia. Mr. Buchanna is a stateman of great merit. We profess for him all the esteem to which he is entitled by his talents and his prophyty, but our conscience impels us to desire the election of Mr. Fremont, his competitor, who is opposed to the extension of slavery. The opinion of a foreign paper is of small amount; we throw ours into the scale without any pretension to influence its the sance. We hope that the Americans will understand the serious reasons of our opposition to the platform of the democrats.

Slavery is a blemish in American freedom. In order that that freedom should meet with universal sympathy, is it not necessary that slavery should gradually diminish and disappear instead of extending? As to the fear of a rupture in the Union, it has lost all effect on intelligent minds.

The Northern States, with their fifteen millions of citizens, constitute a power which has nothing eise to dread but their own ambition. The Jorden States, have certainly and their founditions of slaves, have certainly be used to dread but their own ambition. The obtaing eise to dread but their own ambition. The obtaing eise to dread but their own ambition. The obtain of the sake of the sa

pare their efforts to conjure it.

From the Pays.]

The name of Mr. Bu'hanaa is well known—perhaps too well known in Europe. He formed one of hat famous conference of Ostend, which, treading under foot all the principles of the rights of nations, proclaimed, 18 months ago, in a famous manifesto, he legitlmacy of the invasion of Cuba by the United States. At a later period, it is true, Mr. Buchanan has seemed to show more moderation than his own government in his relations with the English Cabinet. But this was only an adaptation to his position. Mr. Buchanan is too diplomatic not to show, in London, a spirit of conciliation towards England. Be-

Mr. Buchanan is too diplomatic not to show, in London, a spirit of conciliation towards England. Besides, his speeches delivered in America have no noom for delusion with respect to his sentiments, or rather, to the necessities of the part which he has accepted. He is indeed the representative of the Southern States, which desire the annexation of Cuba, of Hayti, of Mexico, and of Central America, and which, at the same time, consider slavery as a fortunate institution which ought to be extended into all the newly acquired territories.

Colonel Fremont, on the cut trary, whom the Convention of the black republican party has just chosen for its candidate, is recommended to our sympathies by a loyal recognition of all the principles of public right and of internal morality which Europe has proclaimed. Declared adversary of slavery, and finding his country large enough to satisfy all the desires of Americans, Colonel Fremont would bring to the United States peace with Europe, and might, perhaps, raise them from the degradation which they suffer by their position as slave producers. It is evidently between these two candidates that the election will fall, because they alone personify two vital forces and two opposite solutions. Even the Know Nothings have understood his. Composed, in part, of abolitionists of the North, they could not vote for Mr. Fillmore, who has declared humself in favor of the Clay compromise. Thus, a new Convention of their adherents has just cast its vote for Colonel Fremont; and if a moral sense should at last be aroused in the United States, it would not be impossible that the glorious explorer of the West, whose name is very popular throughout America, may become in four months the regenerator of his country—the repairer of the faults committed during six years past by a selfish Democracy.

(From La Patrie, July 12.)

mitted during six years past by a selfish Democracy.

(From La Patrie, July 12.7)

We stated on a former occasion that the platform of the democratic party, drawn up at Cincinnati and adopted by Mr. Buchanan, had an aggressive and wardke character. The republican platform of Philadelphia is, on the contrary, pacific in its general character. It expresses a tendency towards internal improvements, and especially towards the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and would thus usefully absorb those exuberant national energies which dispose the democrats to launch forth in filibustering excursions, after the fashion of Walker's. This being the case, and without examining the details of the internal policy of the republican party, we form our wishes for the triumph of that party in the Presidential election; for as much las we are disposed to recognize the unlimited right of the United States to self-government, so much have we the right to demand that they shall not trouble the peaceable relations between the different nations, as well of the New as of 'the Old World.

If, therefore, a compromise can be effected between the fractions of the republican part in order to enable it to struggle advantageously against the democrate, we will look upon that event as most fortunate for the United States, and especially so for the nations in their vicinity.

## Silver Currency of the United States.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

More than three months ago a bill passed the United States Senate, and was sent to the House, having for its object a much needed reform. I forget the title of the bili, but its purpose is to regulate the value of foreign silver coins in such a way as to make it the interest of holders to send foreign silver to the United States Mint, and receive therefor new American coin. No bill has been passed or considered during this session that would so universally be acceptable to all classes of our citizens, saving only the old bucksters who now speculate, or rather cheat, in making change with the very inconvenient foreign silver coins. I beg, Mr. Editor, you will direct the attention of our national fathers at Washington to this bill. Probably it can be passed without much, if any debate, and will relieve us of the foreign trush that now circulates instead of our own beautiful decimal currency.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BALLSTON Spa.—Ballston, July 31.—The Extensive paper mills of S. Ingalis, and hoe factory of J. S. Jones & Co., together with five dwellings, were burned to the ground this afternoon. The fire broke out about one o'clock. Ingalis' loss is about \$20,00; insured \$12,600.